(LVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2795.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1806.

FRANCFORT, May 24.

YESTERDAY several German deputies passed through Nancy, with passports from general Moreau, on their way to Paris, to enter into negotiations for peace.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) June 20.

Arrived schooner Bilboa, Norman, Baltimore, in 20 days.

Fourteen or fifteen captains and officers taken lately in the pickaroons cruising round the coast of this island, have been sent home in his majesty's ship Solebay, to be exchanged, in preference to exchanging them here; they were persons who were intimately acquainted with every bay, &c. on our coasts, and who had been brought in here several times; immediately on their being exchanged, they again infested our trade, which being hinted to admiral Parker, he judiciously gave orders for their transportation to England.

June 23.

We learn from Port-au-Prince, that Touissaint lately sent an officer at the head of 300 men, to demand the cession of the Spanish part of St. Domingo—his motions having been known by the Spanish governor, he assembled 800 men, whom he ordered to be stationed at a post on the frontiers, through which the French must necessarily pass, with orders to stop their progress, which was done; the French commander was allowed to proceed alone to Santo Domingo, where, after a stay of three days, and several conferences with the Spanish governor, he received an order for his instantly leaving the Spanish territory.

June 25.

A French frigate which arrived at Saint Domingo not long ago, with commissioners from Buonaparte, has been sent to Currocoa, in order to assist in refitting the ship which had the engagement with the American frigate Constellation.

PORTLAND, July 21.

Died lately at Scarborough of canine madness, a son of Mr. Enoch Berry, aged 10 years. This boy was bitten in April last by a cat, which at the time was supposed to be affected with canine madness, and was immediately killed on that account. The wound was perfectly healed in a few days, and the boy was apparently well till last Tuesday, when he complained of the wounded hand's paining him. The symptoms of madness soon after began—he refused all food except apples, which he bit at, and ate without touching them with his hands. Water was offered him, and the physician ordered it poured out before him, but he turned from it with disgust, and was greatly agitated when he saw it. He tried to bite every thing which came in his way, and once fastened his teeth upon his father's arm, took out a piece of the sleeve of his coat and shirt, but fortunately did not touch the flesh. He had his senses perfectly at intervals, knew his friends, but was all the time in the greatest agonies. There was no great variation in the symptoms, excepting only that they grew stronger, and his horror became more extreme, till Friday evening, when he expired in the most excruciating tortures.

SALEM, July 25.

An Amsterdam article of the 14th of May says, the Batavian republic will soon have a new fleet completely equipped, of 18 ships of the line, two of them of 80 guns—to be commanded by admiral de Winter.

It is an ill wind that blows no body good—Two American seamen, impressed by the Triton frigate, were doing service on board of her when she took one of the Spanish galleons homeward bound. When the frigate arrived in England, they applied to the American consul, or agent, and obtained their release, sharing two hundred guineas prize money, each. We wish every poor fellow, subject to this cruel practice, could be thus rewarded.

BOSTON, July 22.

NEWS FROM ITALY.

Salem, Friday evening, 9 o'clock.

Messrs. Young & Minns,

Brig Essex, captain Orne, has just arrived from Barcelona, via Gibraltar, 32 days from the latter. Captain Orne brings the important news of the defeat of the Austrian army of observation, left by Melas before Genoa, while he went to meet Berthier with the army of Dijon. It is said the defeat was complete, and took place on the 18th of May. There had been a previous battle. Genoa was not in so suffering a condition as has been represented. The above news is brought on shore by boats which have been along side of the Essex. I shall see the captain when he lands, and endeavour to obtain further information.

From the Salem Register, July 21.

On Friday evening arrived here, the brig Essex, Jos. Orne, master, from Barcelona, via Gibraltar—32 days from the latter place. Accounts were received at Barcelona the day before captain Orne sailed, May 23, that on the 17th or 18th of May, general Massena made a successful sally from Genoa, and killed and took a great number of Austrians. The report was generally believed to be true at Barcelona. There was not the least probability of Genoa's falling, as great reinforcements were marching to its relief.—The city was constantly supplied with grain and provisions by flat bottomed boats from Barcelona, which from their construction could sail in shore, and of course out of the reach of the guns of the blockading ships.

There was an expedition going on from Gibraltar, from whence general Abercrombie sailed the 12th June, with two regiments of foot and two of cavalry. Its destination was unknown—but supposed either for Genoa or Malta.

The French privateers have ceased troubling our vessels in the Streights, unless armed, or bound to Gibraltar, which is blockaded by the Spaniards, who take all vessels bound there.

Accounts by captain Orne we understand have been received, that the king of Spain, by proclamation, had forbid the further piracies on the American commerce by the gun boats from Algeziras, &c.

From the London Daily Advertiser.

May 29.

The letter from Mr. Wickham, inserted in the London Gazette of Tuesday last, has given rise to some criticisms which we shall not attempt to confirm, but will allow ourselves some observations, in order to throw a light on those events which daily become more interesting. From that letter it is certain that general Kray, after having repulsed the right of the French, which passed too closely on him in his retreat towards Ulm, regained possession of Memmingen. But it is pretended that the corps which he left there under count de Meerfeld was again driven from it on the evening of the same day. This is founded, on government, in publishing Mr. Wickham's letter of the 13th, having made no mention of that of the 14th, which is supposed to contain an account of the reverses; on a letter in the Paris papers, dated from the head quarters of Lecourbe, at Memmingen, on the evening of the 12th; on a letter in the German papers, dated from Augsburg on the evening of the 12th, stating that the enemy on that day vigourously attacked Mildelheim, which is several leagues to the east of Memmingen; and finally, on the retreat of general Kray towards the Ulm, as avowed by Mr. Wickham.

Until we receive further information, we shall confine our remarks to the contents of Mr. Wickham's letter. From that it appears, that the object of general Kray is, to maintain his communication with the prince de Reuss, in the Voralberg, by guarding the line of the Iller. Nothing, in fact, is of greater importance, and nothing more difficult, than the execution of that plan. It is about twenty leagues from Ulm to the foot of the mountains of the Tyrol, and to the eastern part of the Lake of Constance; and we may calculate the number of troops that would be required to preserve a line of so great extent. Every thing concurs to prove, that the French army is more numerous than that of the Austrians. This superiority, combined with the advantage which the army that attacks has always over one that keeps on the defensive, does not allow us to believe that the allies will be able to maintain themselves in their position. The tactics of Moreau serve to increase our apprehensions. He does not seem disposed to come to a general action, but contents himself with the main of his army to make head against that of the Austrians, while Lecourbe on his right, and general Sulanne on his left, push the two wings of Kray, the one commanded by general Meerfeld, and the other by general Starray; and we observe with regret that their numbers afford them the means either of turning them or obliging them to fall back upon the Danube.

The manœuvres of Lecourbe would necessarily cut off general Kray's communication with prince de Rueis, and those of St. Sulanne tend evidently to push general Starray beyond Ulm, in order to desolate that city, from which the magazine will probably be removed to Donauwerth, by the Danube. We do not think, that in such a critical position general Kray would risk a battle, the loss of which might bring on the most disasterous consequences, and should not be surprised to learn, by the next accounts, that he has taken the position between the Danube and the Lech, where he would be more concentrated, better protected in the angle formed by the two rivers, more at hand to receive reinforcements, and in an attitude more formidable to the enemy, who would not venture to attack him in so strong a situation.

The intelligence from Germany is not in the least contradictory to the dispatches last received from our ministers with the allied army; on the contrary, every article seems to confirm it. For though some accounts from the French army reach as low as the 18th inclusive, they all studiously abstain from any detail of the battle of the 11th, previously announced in a telegraphic dispatch, which affords a sufficient proof that they had no advantage to communicate.

From the Halifax Journal.

July 17.

We have stopped the press to mention the arrival of the Earl of Leicester packet, from Falmouth in 33 days. We have papers by her to the 10th ult. Genoa still held out. The French army having crossed the Alps had reached the plains of Piedmont on the 18th of May. General Melas had advanced with the main body of his army to Turin, and it was expected that a general engagement would take place in a few days which would decide the fate of Italy. The Austrian army under general Kray, had retired behind the Danube, after leaving a garrison in Ulm, and general Moreau did not discover a disposition to advance further into Germany, but was detaching a part of his army to Italy. The renewal of hostilities in Egypt is confirmed by official advices received by government. A report prevailed that the French fleet was at sea, and this report was confirmed by an American vessel which the Earl of Leicester fell in with, the master of which reported that he had fallen in with a Venetian, which came through them—If this intelligence is true we have no doubt but our brave tars will soon give a good account of them. The treaty between France and America, was progressing fast, and it was expected would in a very short time be finally concluded.

Letter from Halifax, July 17.

On the 19th May the Channel fleet under lord St. Vincent put into Torbay in distress—several of the ships dismasted, and otherways materially injured.—This gave the combined fleets an opportunity to leave Brest, which 'tis said they embraced, and had actually sailed—On the 27th May lord St. Vincent, with as many of his ships as could be got ready, and several others that had joined him, put to sea in quest of the enemy.—Should they meet the consequence is obvious.

The duke of Kent leaves this place in a short time, being, as we have just learnt by the packet appointed commander in chief of the army of Ireland.

The captain of the packet reports, that Genoa is actually relieved—but we do not find this report authenticated—it is, however, more than probable.

Royalism is said in the late papers to gain ground fast in Paris—but whether in favour of Louis XVIIIth, or king Buonaparte, is perhaps problematical.

I find as yet, nothing respecting American affairs—amidst the immense perplexity and importance of European politics, transatlantic concerns appear unnoticed.

PROVIDENCE, July 23.

By captain Hudson, lately arrived at Newport from the Havanna, from whence he sailed under convoy of the United States frigate General Greene, we are informed, that while on the passage from New-Orleans to the Havanna, with an American brig under convoy, the General Green fell in with a British 74 gun ship which fired a shot at the brig to bring her to for examination. As neither the brig nor the General Greene paid any attention to this, but kept on their course, a boat was dispatched from the 74 to board the brig.—The General Greene upon this fired a shot at the boat, which immediately brought her along side; in consequence of which the 74 bore down and spoke the frigate, demanding the reason why her boat was fired upon;—to which captain Perry replied, that it was to prevent her boarding the brig, which was under his protection. The captain of the man of war then observed, it was *very surprising* that a *British 74 gun ship* could not examine a *merchant brig!* Captain Perry replied, if she had been a first rate ship she should not do it to the dishonour of his flag. He then in polite terms asked captain Perry if he would consent to the brig's being examined;—Capt. Perry assented, but observed that would be useless, as he knew her cargo to be no ways liable to seizure.

The General Greene arrived yesterday at Newport, all well.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

Yesterday arrived at this port the schooner Neptune, captain Stanwood, in ten days from St. Bartholomews. The day the Neptune sailed captain Merriner, came down from Guadaloupe to St. Bartholomews in a cartel, and informed that two days previous to his leaving that place, a brig arrived there from Bourdeaux in 18 days, with the important news that the Brest fleet, consisting of 40 sail, had put to sea.

Com. Adv.

Captain Stanwood has favoured the editor of the Mercantile Advertiſer with a manuſcript in the French language, of which the following is a literal tranſlation:

"Captain Duvialla, arrived from Bourdeaux at Point a Petre, in 19 days, reports—That there is a definite arrangement with the Americans. Buonaparte arrived before Genoa in time to relieve Maſſena, having taken three fourths of the army of Melas. Italy is in poſſeſſion of the French. Moreau has obtained a third victory."

Another New-York paper adds to this intelligence that orders had been received at Guadaloupe by the corvette, prohibiting the capture of American veſſels. [On this ſubject FACTS ſpeak louder than WORDS.

Captain Stanwood ſailed from Martinique the firſt of July. On that day a Britiſh packet arrived there from Falmouth in 18 days, the commander of which told captain Stanwood that on his paſſage he fell in with a Britiſh frigate bound to the firſt port in England he could make, with diſpatches from lord St. Vincent to the board of admiralty, ſtating that the Breſt fleet, (conſiſting of 51 ſail of the line beſides ſmaller veſſels) was out of the harbour, and requeſting a reinforcement. It was added that another inſurrection had broken out in Ireland, which had aſſumed a formidable aſpect, and occaſioned conſiderable alarm to the Britiſh government.

The brig Sally, James Stewart, maſter, was to ſail from St. Bartholomews for this port or New-London, about the 16th July.

The above intelligence, ſo far as regards the relief of Genoa, is confirmed by the following extract from a letter which was received by a very reſpectable commercial houſe in this city yeſterday morning, from their correſpondent at Salem, dated

Saturday morning, 19th July.

"Captain Joſeph Orne, in the brigantine Eſſex, arrived laſt evening in 32 days from Gibraltar, brings the pleaſing intelligence that Maſſena is relieved. On the 18th May he made a ſally from Genoa, and gained a complete victory over the Auſtrians, routed the beſiegers, killing and making priſoners of a great many men. Genoa was never deſtitute of proviſions, as it was ſupplied by boats from Barcelona and the Spaniſh coaſts. The news may be relied on. Capt. Orne ſaw many of the wounded officers."

July 31.

Accounts from Detroit, of June 2, ſay—"that the Indians are fighting amongſt themſelves; and that numbers have been killed in the Wabaſh country. Six Wiandots, who had ſtolen horſes on the Sciota had been killed by the white men. Belts of wampum with war ſpeeches have been ſent to the different nations in this quarter."

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.

From late Paris papers.

Talleyrand, ſays a Paris paper of 10th May, is extremely ill. Some doubts are entertained of his recovery.

It is intended by the Dutch to defend the entry of the Meuſe and Texel by chevaux de friſe, conſtructed upon the plan of thoſe uſed in the Deleware during the revolutionary war.

The miniſters of Ruſſia and Pruſſia have lately demanded of the ſenate of Hamburg, the ſuppreſſion of the ſale of a work, entitled, "*Private life of Catharine,*" under penalty of the diſpleaſure of their royal maſters.—The ſenate thought prudent to comply.

July 29.

An aſſociation is formed in Newark, N. J. and generally ſigned by the reſpectable inhabitants thereof, for the purpoſe of enforcing the laws for the obſervance of the Sabbath.

Dr. Samuel Perry, of New-Bedford, has communicated to the public the ſucceſsful reſult of two experiments in curing the locked-jaw by means of electricity. Previous to the application of the electrical fluid, recourſe had been had to bleeding, cathartics, antiſpaſmodics, the warm bath, and opium applied internally and externally, without the leaſt effect on either caſe. But a ſmall receiver being filled and diſcharged through the jaws of the perſons affected, they flew open inſtantaneouſly. In one caſe the complaint was entirely removed by three ſhocks, in the other by an occaſional ſhock for a few days. Both the patients were ſtrong and healthy perſons, the one a man, and the other a woman, and the mode of treating them had been ſimilar.

July 30.

A letter from David M. Clarkſon, Eſq; to the ſecretary of the navy, ſtates, that there are only 15 American priſoners at Guadaloupe, (Port de la Liberte.) There remained at St. Kitts, 180 French priſoners.

It is a curious fact, that the inſect called the Roſebug, which uſed formerly to be found on roſe buſhes only, has within a few years multiplied and ſpread, ſo as to injure many of our early fruits, particularly cheries. They appeared in myriads eating cherries, and young apples and peaches, till about the firſt of July when they all diſappear.

This fact has been the ſubject of remark in many ſtates, and it is worthy the notice of the curious naturaliſt.

July 31.

A proclamation, dated the 8th of July, has been iſſued by the governor of Georgia, reſpecting the deſigns of William Auguſtus Bowles, forewarning the citizens of that ſtate, under the penalty preſcribed by the law of the United States, entitled, "An act in addition to the act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States," from enliſting in the ſervice of the ſaid Bowles, and charging all officers, civil and military belonging to the ſtate, to be watchful, and vigilant, in apprehending, and ſecuring, any perſon or perſons, reſidents, inhabitants or citizens within this ſtate, who may have received, or hereafter may receive any commiſſion from the ſaid William A. Bowles, for the purpoſe of committing hoſtility againſt the Spaniſh government, or on any other pretence whatſoever, as well as in apprehending and ſecuring all and every perſon or perſons reſidents, inhabitants, or citizens within the ſtate, who may have enliſted, or may hereafter enliſt, in any troop or company, raiſed or to be raiſed, in virtue of any ſuch commiſſion or commiſſions, from the ſaid Wm. A. Bowles, the ſame being contrary to the true intent and meaning of the aforementioned ſolemn treaty, as well as the exiſting laws of the United States.

PETERSBURG, July 22.

A PRODIGY.

The following is an extract from a letter received by a gentleman of this town, from a correſpondent in the city of Raleigh, North-Carolina.

"A moſt curious ſpectacle was exhibited in this city a few days ago. A female of the canine ſpecies was delivered of the moſt perfect *lusus naturæ* that has ever been beheld in this part of the world, or I believe in any other. I will give you as accurate a deſcription of it as I can. Its ſhape more reſembles that of a child than any thing elſe I can compare it to—indeed it appears to be a compoſition of the human and brute parts of the creation. It has three heads, viz. one on each ſhoulder, and another between them—the one in the middle is the exact repreſentation of a *human face*; thoſe on the ſhoulders no way differing from thoſe of a dog. It has ſix legs, two of which ſtand upright on its back, and four tails. I forgot to mention that the middle head, inſtead of being covered with hair ſimilar to that on the body, is furniſhed with black curly hair like that on the head of a negro—and hands, inſtead of paws, are placed on the ends of thoſe legs or arms (which ever they may be called) which ſtand upright on the back.

"The owner of this cerious animal expects to make a fortune by it—he ſets out in few days on his travels, and will no doubt paſs through Peterſburg, when you will ſee it with your own eyes, and I dare ſay you will be as little able to account for ſuch a ſtrange appearance as I can be."

To Naturaliſts, the following *quere* is ſubmitted, viz.—Whether the foregoing birth originated from an unlawful connexion—or from a miſconception—or from what other cauſe?

BALTIMORE, July 30.

From a Paris paper—"The Porte has promiſed the pacha of Belgrade, that if he will conquer Paſſawan Oglou ſo completely as to render him incapable of making further reſiſtance, he ſhall be honoured with the dignity of grand vizier. The pacha in conſequence has redoubled his exertions againſt his rival. Paſſawan Oglou is actually ſupported by Allin Baſſa, pacha and governor of Macedonia, who makes it a common cauſe with him. The junction of theſe daring characters makes the Porte very uneaſy.

July 31.

Doctor Charles Brown, an officer in the continental ſervice, has preſented to Peale's Muſeum, a CANOE, made of birch bark. It meaſures 23 feet in length, breadth 4 feet, and 26 inches deep. Although of this large ſize, yet is ſo light that two men may carry it with eaſe.

This canoe was conſtructed at Sayanan Bay, on Lake Huron. It carried 6 perſons and 1200 weight of baggage acroſs the lakes.

The doctor in coming down to New-York, paſſed a porterage of 25 miles, viz. 9 at the Falls of Niagara, and 16 at Schenectady and Albany. It was his intention to come round through the ſounds and up the Delaware; but cold and bad weather induced him to have it carried from Brunſwick to Trenton, from whence he deſcended the river to this city.

When we look on this canoe (the work of an Indian woman) it ſhould remind us of an excellent cuſtom among ſeveral nations of the Aborigines of America. They eſteem their daughters unfit for marriage before they can make a canoe; and ſay, they ought not to be given as a SPOUSE before they can be a HELP MATE. [*A. Daily Advertiſer*]

Auguſt 1.

The city of Waſhington being ſituated in the centre of the United States from north to ſouth, at the head of ſhip navigation, on a large river, in a temperate climate, ſurrounded by a populous, rich and fertile country, fixed upon as the permanent ſeat of government for a great and free people, has advantages for an extenſive commercial city, ſuperior perhaps to thoſe of any other place in the world. The judicious plan on which it has been eſtabliſhed—ſpacious ſtreets, avenues for air and proſpect, regulations relative to cleanlineſs and ſecurity from fire, give it decided advantages on the ſcore of health, pleaſantneſs and ſecurity, and will long throw additional luſtre on the character of its founder. Buſineſs has already taken a ſpring ſince the arrival of the public offices and ſince it has become certain that congreſs will in future hold their ſeſſions here; and the numerous buildings now going up give a pleaſing preſage of the rapidity of its growth. [*Wash. City Gaz.*]

From the Salem Gazette of July 24.

A letter from captain Richard Gardner, of the ſhip Hazard of this place, dated Teneriffe, May 27, informs, that he had ſeen and converſed with the captain of a French national brig, which had been chaſed in there, direct from Breſt, bound to the Iſle of France—who informed that peace had been concluded between France and America—that the American flag was flying at Breſt—that his orders were particular not to interrupt unarmed neutrals, i. e. veſſels without commiſſions, and poſitive, not to m[olest] any American ſhips whatever—And that prize veſſ[els] had been purchaſed up by the Americans at the differ[ent] ports in France, in order it was ſuppoſed to com[e] home in. This intelligence the French captain cer[ti]fied in the preſence of the new French conſul, (who captain Gardner ſpeaks of in reſpectable terms) to be the truth—and the conſul affixed the ſeal of the re[pu]blic to the declaration, and gave it to capt. G. The brig left Breſt about the laſt of April or the firſt of May, and was bound to the Iſle of France with new commiſſions and diſpatches from the firſt conſul, which the commiſſioners aſſured capt. G. (on their honour) contained declarations of peace and good will towards the American flag. Capt. G. adds—I am really inclined to think it is peace.

Auguſt 2.

The Publiciſte, a Paris paper, ſays, excepting the generals, the army of the Rhine and that of Italy are prohibited from writing any military or political news. The couriers are alſo forbid under a ſevere penalty to ſpeak on the ſubject of their miſſion.

From a Charleſton paper of the 17th ultimo.

FORGERY.

An Iriſhman, by name John M. Murray, was arreſted on a warrant from juſtice Bentham, and committed to the gaol of this city on Tueſday night, as one of a gang concerned in counterfeiting and iſſuing Baltimore bank notes of 100 dollars.

Information had been forwarded by the mayor of Baltimore to a gentleman of this city, that an accomplice of Murray was then confined in gaol, for paſſing forged notes of 100 dollars of the Baltimore bank, and that in expectation of leſſening his puniſhment he had confeſſed that they were executed by Murray and himſelf in Charleſton, South-Carolina. He likewiſe deſcribed the perſon of Murray, his reſidence, and the part of it (under the floor of one of the lower rooms, No. 19, King-ſtreet) where the plates and other neceſſary implements were concealed. Upon the arreſt of Murray and the examination of the premiſes, the correctneſs of the information was eſtabliſhed. The copper plate and two notes of the Baltimore bank, for 100 dollars each, were found.

By the confeſſion of the firſt villian, it is ſtated that they had ſtamped 85 notes of 100 dollars each, and that between the two they had paſſed off 80 of them—the ſmall ſum of 8000 dollars.

The copper plate is ſaid to be well executed; but the paper is rather darker and browner than the genuine notes.

Auguſt 4.

COMMUNICATION.

By a gentleman of this city, arrived in the eaſtern ſtage on Saturday laſt we are aſſured, that the cities of New-York and Philadelphia continue healthful. We rejoice at this, and ſincerely pray for its continuance.

THE JUNE PACKET.

We had information yeſterday of the arrival of the Britiſh June Packet at Halifax, with London papers to June 10. We have received a Halifax paper printed immediately after the arrival, which, of courſe merely contains a ſhort ſummary. It is aſcertained however, that on the 10th of June, there was in London, no information of the capture or relief of Genoa. The Auſtrian general Melas, appriſed of the advance of Buonaparte, had determined to proceed to Turin on the 14th of May, there ſtrengthen himſelf, and, if not attacked, to commence offenſive operations againſt the French army of reſerve in Piedmont. The intelligence from Germany is to the latter part of May. Ulm was not then taken. The head quarters of the Auſtrian army were on the northern ſide of the Danube. Moreau has diſcovered no diſpoſition to penetrate further into Germany but ſeems to meditate a movement towards the Tyrol to favour the operation of the army of reſerve; to which he has already detached a corps of 25,000 men. It is ſaid the combined fleets have got to ſea from Breſt and that lord St. Vincent is in purſuit of them. The death of Suwarrow has been officially announced. The Britiſh government have received advices, which eſtabliſh the truth of the late report of the ſucceſs of the French troops in Egypt over a Turkiſh army—Tidings relative to the negotiation between the United States and France, continue contradictory. [*Boſton paper.*]

Annapolis, Auguſt 7.

We are requeſted to publiſh the following:

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Meſſrs. Yundt and Brown.

Jefferſon's letter to Mazzei having appeared conſiderably mutilated in your Gazette of yeſterday, you are requeſted to publiſh the following original form of it, together with the ſubjoined remarks.

A SUBSCRIBER.

JEFFERSON'S LETTER TO MAZZEI.*

OUR *political* ſituation is prodigiouſly changed *ſince* you left us. Inſtead of that noble love of liberty and that *republican* government which carried us through the dangers of the war, an *Anglo-monarchico-ariſtocratic* party has riſen; their avowed object is to impoſe on us the *ſubſtance*, as they have already given us the *forms* of the *Britiſh* government. Nevertheleſs, the principal body of our citizens remain faithful to *republican* principles. All our proprietors of lands are friendly to thoſe principles, as alſo the men of talents. We have againſt us, *republicans*, *the executive power*, the *judiciary power*, (two of the three branches of our go-

* *Publiſhed at Florence, 1ſt January, 1797; at Paris in the Moniteur, 25th January, 1797; and at Philadelphia, in Porcupine's Gazette, 4th May, 1798.*

vernment) *all the officers of government*; *all who are seeking offices*; *all timid men, who prefer the calm of despotism to the tempestuous sea of liberty*; *the British merchants*; *and the Americans who trade on* BRITISH *capitals*; *the speculators*; *persons interested in the bank and public funds*; establishments invented with views of *corruption*, and to assimilate us to the British model in its *corrupt* parts.

I should give you a fever, if I should name the *apostates* who have embraced *those heresies*; men who were *Solomons* in council, and *Samsons* in combat, but whose hair has been cut off by *the whore of England* †

They would wrest from *us* that liberty, which *we* have obtained, by so much labour and peril; but *we* shall preserve it. *Our* mass of weight and riches is so powerful that *we* have nothing to fear from any attempt against *us* by force. It is sufficient that *we* guard ourselves and that *we* break the *Lilliputian* ties, by which *they* have bound *us* in the first slumbers which succeed our labours. It suffices that *we* arrest the progress of that system of *ingratitude and injustice towards France*, from which *they* would alienate *us* to bring *us* under *British* influence.

REMARKS.

I will endeavour to analyze Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mazzei, and exhibit it in that view in which it appears to me, and if I am accurate in my ideas of it, every intelligent and impartial American will judge of the true *political* principles and conduct of Mr. Jefferson.

It appears to me that Mr. Jefferson, in his letter to Mazzei, has made the *four* following allegations:

1st, That a party in this country, which he styles an *Anglo-monarchio-aristocratic* party, framed the constitution of the United States in *form*, similar to the British constitution.

2d, That the same *Anglo-monarchio-aristocratic* party that framed the constitution, wished to impose on the *republican* party in this country, the *substance* of the British constitution; and Mr. Jefferson organized these two parties thus, on his side, to wit: the *republican*, he arranged the *principal* body of our citizens, all the proprietors of lands, and also the men of *talents*. On the opposite side, to wit: the Anglo-monarchio and aristocratic party he embodied in solid phalanx—1st, The *executive power* (meaning unquestionably president Washington,)—2d, The *judiciary power* (meaning the federal judges,)—3d, *All the officers of government*—4th, All seekers of offices—5th, Persons interested in the bank and public funds establishments, invented with views of *corruption*, &c. &c.

3, That they (meaning the *Anglo-monarchio-aristocratic*) namely, *the executive, the judiciary, all the officers of government*, &c. &c. would wrest from him and the other republicans, to wit: the principal body of our citizens, all the proprietors of lands, and also the men of *talents*, that liberty which *they*, meaning Mr. Jefferson and his party of republicans, obtained by so much labour and peril.

4th, That Mr. Jefferson and his party, to wit: the *republicans*, would arrest the progress of *that* SYSTEM *of ingratitude and injustice towards France*, from which *they*, meaning the Anglo-monarchio-aristocratic party, to wit: the executive (president Washington,) the judiciary, all the officers of government, &c. would alienate us (the republicans) to bring us (the republicans) under *British* influence.

In this letter we see the *real* sentiments of Mr. Jefferson, as described to a friend, respecting the federal constitution, and the administration of the government by president Washington, and particularly with respect to France. We also see his opinion, that president Washington, the federal judges, all the officers of government, &c. &c. constituted *an Anglo monarchio-aristocratic party* in this country, who wished to wrest from the *republicans*—that is, from Mr. Jefferson and his party, as above described, *their liberty*, and to alienate them from *France*, and to bring them under *British* influence.

If this is *not* the true meaning of the letter, and I am mistaken in my judgment of it, I will retract my opinion of it; which is, that it is a false and scandalous *libel* on the federal government; on general Washington, when president; on the principal officers of our government, to wit: the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, and the secretary of war; and also on the federal judges, &c. &c.

That Mr. Jefferson has *avowedly* opposed all the *principal* measures adopted by president Washington, during his administration, is of such notoriety, that it cannot be questioned.

It is also a fact, that Mr. Jefferson, *when secretary of state*, patronized the editor of the *National Gazette*, published in Philadelphia, who misrepresented and calumniated president Washington, the *majority* of the senate and house of representatives, and the two secretaries of the treasury and of war.

That Mr. Jefferson is at this time as much opposed to president Adams and his administration, and to the measures adopted by congress with respect to France, as he was opposed to president Washington and his administration, is established by the following fact:

On *Sunday*, the 1st day of July, a *public* dinner was given at Fredericksburg, to Mr. Jefferson, at which (among others) the following toasts were given:

1st, The *virtuous minority* in both houses of congress.

2d, Mr. Madison and his resolutions.

3d, *James Monroe*.

And the following volunteers:

1st, John Adams—May he recollect that he is the chief magistrate of a *free people*, and *not the despotic ruler of slaves*.

† *In the original, Par la Sainte D'Angleterre.*

2d, The *friends* of the constitution of the United States; but *not the administration*.

4th, Tazewell and Mason—May they continue to experience the gratitude of their countrymen *for their many struggles in support of the expiring liberties of America!!*

5th, GALLATIN!!!

CRITO.

Mr. CHARLES CARROLL, jun. takes this opportunity of informing his friends and fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel, that he shall remove his residence to Baltimore the ensuing fall, and is therefore under the necessity of requesting those, who meant to honour him with their confidence at the next election, to consider his name withdrawn from the list of candidates for the general assembly, as it will not be in his power to serve them with that punctuality, which a representative owes to his constituents.

WE are authorised and requested to inform the freemen of the fifth district, comprehending Anne-Arundel county, (including the city of Annapolis) and the city of Baltimore, that Mr. G. Duvall offers himself a candidate at the ensuing election of ELECTORS of president and vice-president, to be held on the second Monday of November next.

Mr. Duvall, if elected, will vote for that able and distinguished patriot and statesman, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esquire,—THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

WE are authorised to inform the voters of this district, composed of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, that Jeremiah T. Chase, Esquire, will, if chosen, serve as an elector for the president and vice-president of the United States; he is decidedly in favour of John Adams, the friend of liberty and the constitution, as president.

The subscriber has for SALE,

A FEW elegant prints of THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq; vice-president of the United States, in handsome gilt frames, ditto the WASHINGTON FAMILY, dressing-glasses, tea caddies, portable writing desks, gentlemens chests of tools, plate baskets lined with tin, house bells, chamber lamps, with wicks for burning in the night, gilt oval frames for pictures, boxes of paints for drawing, black lead and camel hair pencils, fifes, billiard-tacks, wood-saws, wire fenders, maps of Maryland, and a variety of house-hold furniture.

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, August 6, 1800.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on Thursday 4th day of September, at eleven o'clock, if fair, or the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, deceased, for cash.

TWO likely valuable young negro men, one woman and child, and one negro girl, 9 or 10 years old, and some household furniture, among which is a valuable bed. All those having claims against said Chapman's estate are once more requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the day of sale, that I may be enabled to settle said estate, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

LEONARD SELLMAN,
Who is authorised to settle said estate.

To be LEASED,

THAT valuable plantation on GREENBURY'S POINT, with the negroes thereon, now in the possession of Mr. SAMUEL CHEW: the tenant may have liberty to sow wheat. Possession will be given on the first day of January next. For terms apply to Mr. CLEMENTS, in Annapolis, or the subscriber, in Easton.

DAVID KERR.

August 1, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the Fork of Patuxent, on Saturday the 2d of August, a negro man named LUKE, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, remarkably black, stout, active, and well made, shews his teeth very much when he talks; the said fellow was raised in Annapolis by Mrs. Gaither, and was bred a chimney sweeper; had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers, but I have every reason to believe he has changed his cloaths; he has a mother living in St. Mary's county and may probably make that way. The above reward will be paid for bringing him home, or securing him in any gaol, so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges, paid by

PHILEMON BROWN.

August 4, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twenty-third day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of June, 1800.

ELISABETH CARTWRIGHT.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 30th day of July, a negro woman named LUCY, 21 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, about 5 feet high; her cloathing consists of a white woollen jacket and petticoat, one ditto cotton, country made, a Bath coating surtout, and country made blankets, her other cloathing unknown, as she had a variety; as her father lives in Annapolis it is probable she may be in or about that neighbourhood, if not she may have made for Baltimore. Whoever takes up said woman, and secures her in gaol, so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid, by

WILLIAM BREWER, sen.
living near Annapolis, Anne-Arundel county.

All masters of vessels, and others, are forewarned carrying her off, or harbouring her, as I am determined to put the law in force.

August 4, 1800.

To be SOLD, for CASH, by the subscriber, on Friday the 15th day of August next, at the dwelling of the late JOHN PINDEL,

SUNDRY NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children, The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, if that day is not fair, the first fair day, Sunday excepted.

SAMUEL WARD.

July 22, 1800.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th inst. a negro man by the name of PERRY, 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, slender made, and when spoke to replies in a pert manner; had on when he went away, a nankeen coat, muslin jacket, nankeen breeches, white shirt, blue and white hose, old shoes, and old hat. I expect he will make towards Annapolis, Baltimore, or the Federal City, as he some time past endeavoured to get off. Any person apprehending the said fellow shall receive the above reward.

8 w JAMES HEIGHE.

Calvert county, July 22, 1800.

A DAILY PAPER.

Will be published in the City of Washington, on the first day of the next session of Congress, a daily paper, under the title of

The Washington Advertiser.

CONDITIONS:

I. IT will be published daily during the session of congress; and during the recess, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The most judicious arrangements will be made to forward it to subscribers with the utmost regularity and dispatch.

II. It will be printed on a half sheet of super-royal paper of good quality, with an elegant new type.

III. No industry and application of talents will be spared in the editorial and mechanical departments, to render it interesting to the judgment and agreeable to the eye.

IV. The price will be *five dollars* per annum, to be paid *punctually* on the first day of June annually; and as the editors pledge themselves to comply rigorously with the three preceding articles, they will exact as strict a compliance with the fourth.

The critical situation in which our country is placed, and the difficulty of steering the barque is which every thing dear to Americans is freighted, between the "Scylla and Charybdis" which threaten it, must at this time peculiarly engage the attention of our countrymen. Newspapers are necessarily sought for, if not as the most *correct*, at least as the most *early* source of information; and the Washington Advertiser, from being a diligent vehicle of the proceedings of congress and such official publications as government may deem it proper to make, and from having an active correspondent and proprietor in a sea-port where foreign vessels are daily arriving, holds out advantages to the public, equal at least, to any other paper on the continent. On this ground, it looks up to a liberal community for support.

BROWN & SNOWDEN.

☞ Subscriptions will be received by the printers hereof.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, for ready money, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 14th day of August next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the place formerly belonging to HENRY RIDGELY, on the Head of Magothy river,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of HENRY RIDGELY, deceased, consisting of stock of all kinds, household furniture, &c. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning.

RACHEL RIDGELY, Administratrix.

July 22, 1800.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near WILLIAM SPURRIER'S tavern, a bay MARE, supposed to be about ten or eleven years old, with a little white in her forehead, about 14¼ hands high, has a large lump on her near side, supposed to be done by the poke of a cow, also a few white saddle spots on her back. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

BASIL SEVOY.

GIDEON WHITE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine store Baltimore,

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonius ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAMILTON'S

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous diſorders, conſumptions, lowneſs of ſpirits, loſs of appetite, impurity of the blood, hyſterical affections, inward weakneſſes, violent cramps in the ſtomach and back, indigeſtion, melancholy, gout in the ſtomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emiſſions, ſeminal weakneſſes, obſtinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenneſs, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

The grand reſtorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which aſſiſts conſiderably in producing a gradual and laſting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

Many perſons have been much diſappointed by purchaſing medicines under the name of Eſſence of Muſtard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the ſuperior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, ſelected from a numerous liſt.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plaſterer, Pratt-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I ſtrained my right knee ſo violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried Britiſh oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew conſiderably worſe, and the part became inflamed and ſwelled to a conſiderable degree, when I was recommended to the Eſſence of Muſtard, and by uſing two bottles I was able to walk in leſs than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reeſe, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-houſe, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of ſingular ſervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatiſm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Eſſence of Muſtard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by uſing leſs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever ſince.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Crae, wife of Mr. George M'Crae, grocer, Bond-ſtreet, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by perſevering in the uſe of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years ſtanding. The greateſt part of laſt winter ſhe was unable to dreſs or undreſs without aſſiſtance, ſhe had the beſt medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON'S *celebrated*

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thouſand perſons of all ages, within nine months paſt, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms, and from foulneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels—they are a remedy ſuited to every age and conſtitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are ſo mild in their operation that they cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent; rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one, more ſo.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congealed phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Sorenels of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,

And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Venerial complaints of every deſcription.

An extenſive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the conſtitution, and has reſtored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper adminiſtration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thouſand patients have experienced its ſalutary effects.

With the medicine is given a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſes with copious directions for their treatment, ſo as to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an aſſortment of warranted capped and jewelled and plain ſilver WATCHES, and a variety of other articles in his line, which he will ſell at the moſt reduced price.

N. B. Higheſt price given for old ſilver.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt Office, Port-Tobacco, July 1ſt, 1800, which, if not taken up, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office.

JOHN CLEMENTS, of Francis.
Benjamin Davis,
James Dunnington.
Margaret Fowke.
Joſeph Green,
William Green,
Benjamin Gray.
Tabetha Hudſon,
William Hall.
Mary S. Jones.
James Lewis.
Julia Melford, 2,
Benjamin Marſhall.
Elender Smallwood.
Philip Wedding,
James Waters,
Ignatius Wills,
John Williams,
Col. Francis Ware.

SAMUEL HANSON, P. M.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the firſt day of October next.

VALENTINE ARNETT, Annapolis.

Eliz beth Ball, Nicholas Brewer, John R. Bryce, Annapolis.

The Clerk of the General Court, Jeremiah Chaſe, (2), John Callahan, (2), Richard Chaſe, John Carruthers, William Caldwell, care of Hugh Maguire, Annapolis.

Allen Ducket, Jeſſe Dewees, Dawſon & Co. H. C. D'Werhagen, Annapolis.

Dr. Thomas Edgar, Annapolis.

Capt. William Fairfield, (2), Annapolis.

John Gwinn, (4), John M. Gant, (2), Lovlis Gorſage, John Gibſon, Annapolis; John Groves, Weſt river; Gardner & Bowling, (2), Magruder's ferry.

Alexander Contee Hanſon, Nicholas Harwood, major Philip Hammond, care of Baruch Fowler, John Hambleton, William Hammond, Samuel Harvey Howard, James Hunter, capt. Wm. Hanſon, Annapolis; Dr. William Handy, (2), care of the rev. Henry Moſcrop, London-town; Thomas Hobbs, ſen. Anne-Arundel county.

The Judges of the General Court, Henry Johnſon, Annapolis; Mrs. Johnſon, at Mr. Ogle's, Bell-Air; Horatio Johnſon, near Elk-Ridge Landing.

John Linvill, Annapolis.

Alexander C. Magruder, William M'Mechen, Andrew Murdoch, Annapolis; William Middleton, Pool's Iſland.

Richard Owings, Anne Arundel county.

Allen Qeen, Annapolis.

Ridgely & Evans, Dr. Wm. Rogers, Sarah Reamer, Eliza Retallick, care of Dr. Harwood, Rezin Rowles, Richard Rawlings, Annapolis; Gaſſaway Rawlings, near Annapolis.

Becky Severe, Robert Smith, Richard Soderſtrom, Annapolis; John Snowden, Caleb Sappington, Wm. Sifton, Anne-Arundel county.

Mary Wilmer, James Weſt, William B. Wood, Gideon White, (2), Charles Waters, care of John Randall, Annapolis; Richard Waters, Ruth Watkins, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** Perſons ſending for any of the above letters are requeſted, at the ſame time, to ſend the money, or they will not be delivered.

July 1, 1800.

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt day of December next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand, this 31ſt day of May, 1800.

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th of October laſt, negro JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, ſmooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, ſpeaks low and rather hoarſe; had on and took with him when he went away, a brownish cotton coat, a blue coarſe ſhort coat with metal buttons, old breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worſted ſtockings, and half boots; he profeſſes to be a Methodiſt, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, Weſt river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miſs Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off ſaid fellow at their peril. T. G.

March 7, 1800.

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